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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Korea	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Conditions in Ch'ongjin, North Korea	DATE DISTR.	25 February 1955
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	3
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT	
		REFERENCES	

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
 THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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General Attitude of Ch'ongjin Residents

1. Before the Korean war Ch'ongjin was an industrial city with a population of about 270,000. After hostilities ceased, all the port installations, factories and warehouses were completely destroyed, and more than 80 percent of the dwellings were rendered unusable.¹
2. Although the war has now been over for 17 months there has been little change in living conditions. The Ch'ongjin residents show little initiative in working and organizing, and do not seem to understand that only by consistent, sustained labor can they improve their standard of living. They realize they must work but the effort is not constant, and each one seems to be satisfied with his lot. In order to understand this attitude one must remember that these people are accustomed to living under the yoke of others, and this submission shows in their passiveness.
3. Two incidents illustrating their attitude were observed in early December. At a market in the Ch'onman-san quarter, a young girl dressed in rags and presenting a miserable appearance placed a white metal dish on the butcher's counter and asked for a little meat. The saleswoman dashed the dish onto the ground, and without giving her even cast-off scraps, abusively drove her away. The girl ran off crying and disappeared from view. That same day, coincidentally, a young man was observed² who was similarly shoved aside by the people. His clothes were in tatters, and in his wretchedness and apathy he seemed resigned to his sorry condition. The North Korean people and soldiers tried to prevent strangers from witnessing such situations. The scorn shown by these people in certain circumstances is proof of the roughness of their character.
4. In general, the people fear the troops, and the latter always act like masters. When North Korean army detachments or trucks occupy the roads, Koreans hurry to give them the right of way. At the market place the people scatter when they encounter troops, and many run away. The fear is real, and it is only necessary to see the faces of the old people to realize this.

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5. A similar feeling of fear prevails toward the CCF (Chinese Communist Forces). It should be noted that the people, aged men and women, never by a smile or a friendly gesture demonstrated any good will toward the CCF seen on a number of occasions. On the contrary, there was a feeling of great fear, and the contact was cold and reserved.

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Termination of Chinese Aid Program

6. The Sino-Korean agreement for economic and agricultural cooperation signed in November 1953 was terminated in October (1954) by the shipment of machines and goods valued at more than 40-million pounds sterling, in other words only 2,800,000 (sic) of the 8,000,000 (sic) total offered by China for the Korean economy.⁴

Opinions Expressed by Chinese Communists in North Korea

7. The Chinese talk about nothing but peace and claim they find it abnormal for Korea to be divided, as "the aspiration of these people is only for unification. They claim this task, once accomplished, would betoken a long period of peace in the Far East. They let it appear that their policy is based on respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, and the quest for peace at all costs through the development of fruitful international cooperation.
8. In the Korean problem, they claim the policy of the U.S. is to worsen the tension between the North and South and to keep the armistice settlement in a state of imbalance. It is obvious, they claim, that the U.S. is trying to widen the gap between the North and South and block the road leading to peace in Korea. In any event, they claim, the obstructiveness of the U.S. prevents the unification of Korea.
9. In addition, they say the U.S. is supporting Nationalist China and supplying it with war materiel, with no other purpose than to increase the existing tension. They say the U.S. should understand that the Formosa question is an internal affair and should be settled only by the Chinese themselves.

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Propaganda and Radio

10. There is an active propaganda campaign among the troops and in the schools.⁵ School children participate in propaganda parades wearing red ties and waving red flags and posters bearing the well known designs: hammer and sickle, the dove, etc. Pictures of MAO Tse-tung, CHOU En-lai and General NAM Il are displayed everywhere. Posters depicting the North Korean soldier's "victory in his struggle for freedom" have been placed in many places where people usually gather. Other posters show statistics of economic and social development and encourage the people to unite for collective work.
11. Loud-speakers broadcast news in Korean, Russian, and Chinese. Music is also broadcast as part of the propaganda campaign, but the people show a complete indifference to this method and even consider it a racket. Although there are many broadcasts, no gatherings are ever observed, even among the troops.
12. U.S. broadcasts are almost continually garbled, especially on the 4-8 and 31 meters wavelengths. BBC broadcasts rarely encounter difficulty.
13. Bookstores sell only Soviet and Korean books. No Chinese literature was found despite a search of the area.

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1. [] Comment. Only by taking this background into consideration can one properly appraise the situation today. 50X1-HUM

2. [] Comment. This man might have been Japanese. 50X1-HUM

4. [] Comment. Communist China had promised to send North Korea a total of some eight-trillion yuan worth of aid and had sent three-trillion during 1954, according to P'yongyang, quoted in the 11 January 1955 FBIS. Apparently, these are the figures [] intended. Calculated then on the basis of 1 pound sterling to US \$2.80, [] first figure for aid received becomes US \$112,000,000. At the rate of 23,000 yuan to US \$1, [] second figure for aid received would be approximately US \$122,000,000. 50X1-HUM

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